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RECENT LITERATURE.

Miers' Crustacea of Corea and Japan.[1]—In this paper are enumerated sixty-four species of Decapods, of which twenty-six are new. Five new genera, *Pleistacantha*, *Pseudophilyra*, *Paratymolus*, *Pornatocheles* and *Heterocuma* are indicated. *Portunus strigilis* Stm., is shown to be *P. corrugatus* Leach, which was well known from the shores of Europe and the Miditerranean. *P. subcorrugatus* A. M. Edw., from the Red sea, is regarded as but a variety of this species, and specimens are reported from Naples. *Paracrangon echinatus*, which previously was only known from Puget sound, is reported from Yedo island. Before beginning the descriptive portion of his article, Mr. Miers has a paragraph on the geographical distribution of the species, in which he notices the affinity between the Japanese Crustacea and those found in the Mediterranean, a similarity which was commented upon by Dana in his chapter on the Geographical Distribution of the Crustacea, in the volumes of the U. S. Exploring Expedition. A similar resemblance is also pointed out between the west coast of North America and Japan. It would seem, however, to the writer, that the true Japanese fauna, as well as that of China, is the most closely allied to that of the Southern United States, and that the resemblances of Japan to Western North America is by means of northern genera, as is that of New England to the coast of Europe. A similar resemblance in the land plants has been pointed out by Prof. Gray in the pages of the Naturalist. Briefly, our reasons for this opinion are as follows: Crustacea have been described from the coasts of China and Japan belonging to one hundred and sixty-seven genera, one hundred and thirty-six being found in Japan. Now, throwing out all genera which are found only on the eastern coast of the Eastern Continent and the Pacific isles, and also all which are found on both coasts, and we have left forty-six genera with which to show the affinities of the Japanese fauna. In the following table these genera are given with a rough approximation as to their geographical distribution. The writer is fully aware that deficiencies will be found in it, some owing to the lack of literature and others to the fact that the generic limits vary greatly as used by different authors. Old genera have been dismembered and new ones created, and it is not always easy to assign the species described by the older authors to their proper position. This course of genus making and genus splitting has been severely criticised, but one can easily see how in a study of the geographical distribution it aids in showing analogous forms on the various coasts.

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[1] *On a Collection of Crustacea made in the Corean and Japanese Seas.* By Edward J. Miers. (Proceedings of the Zoölogical Society of London, 1879, pp. 18–61, pls. I–III.)

GENERA.	Japan.	China.	Puget Sound.	California.	Panama.	W. Indies & Gulf of Mexico.	South-eastern United States.	Europe.	Mediterranean.	West Coast Africa.	East Coast Africa.	Indo-Pacific Ocean.	Pacific Isles.	Australia.	Brazil.	West Coast South America.	Cape of Good Hope.
Achæus	o							o	o					o			
Oregonia	o		o														
Chorilia	o		o	o													
Schizophrys[1]	o	o							o		o						
Scyra	o		o				o										
Platylambrus	o					o	o					o					
Cryptopodia		o		o		o	o										
Xanthodes	o				o					o							
Ozius	o	o			o	o							o	o			
Achelous	?					o	o				o	o	o		o	?	
Goniosoma	o	o								[2]	o	o	o	o			
Portunus	o						o	o	o	o							
Trichocarcinus	o		o														
Telmessus	o		o														
Heterograpsus	o	o	o	o					o								
Helice	o	o													o		
Pinnixa	o			o			o					o	o				
Thelphusa	o								o	o		o	o				
Philyra	o									o		o					
Ebalia	o						[3]	o	o	o							
Ethusa	o								o								
Dromia	o	o				o											
Latreillia	o								o								
Pachycheles	o			o		o									o	o	o
Polyonyx		o					o										
Cryptolithodes	o		o	o													
Hapalogaster	o		o	o													
Diogenes	o	o						o	o					o			o
Aniculus	o				o								o	o			
Spiropagurus	o					o											
Cœnobita		o			o	o		o	o			o	o				
Galathea[4]	o	o						o	o				o	o			o
Munida	o							o	o								
Scyllarus	o					o		o	o	o		o	o				
Ibacus		o				o						o		o			
Panulirus	o	o		o	o	o	o				o	o					
Astacus		o		o				o									
Paracrangon	o		o														
Hippolysmata		o		o		o	o										
Tozeuma		o					o										
Latreutes	o						o										
Rhynchocyclus[6]	o	o				o								o			
Ogyris	o	o					[7]										
Urocaris	o						o										
Solenocera	o								o								
Totals	38	18	9	9	5	12	14	8	13	7	4	10	9	7	3	1	3

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[1] *Schizophrys dichotomus* Stm. (*Mithrax dichotomus* Desm.) is reported by Adams & White in the Crustacea of the Voyage of the *Samarang* from the Philippine islands; it is a well known Mediterranean form. [2] *G. mulleri* A. Medw., from the Cape Verdes. [3] Desbonne and Schramm report two species from Gaudaloupe but their generic position is doubtful. [4] *G. monodon* Edw., from Chili, belongs to the genus *Pleuroncodes* Stm. [5] *Angasia pavonia* Spence Bate, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1863, p. 498, pl. XI f. 1, from Australia, appears to belong to the genus *Tozeuma*. [6] *Caradina truncifrons* Sp. Bate, l. c. p. 499, pl. XI f. 2, from Australia, appears to be near this genus. [7] *O. alphærostris* n. sp. from Virginia.

From this table it will be seen that of the forty-five genera noticed, ten are common to the east coast of the Eastern continent and the east coast of America only, four additional have the same distribution, including Australia and the Pacific isles, three are found on both coasts of the Eastern continent and on the eastern coast of America, seven exist only on the shores of the Pacific, eleven belong to the Eastern continent and the Pacific isles alone, four are found on both shores of America but not on the coasts of Europe or the western coast of Africa, three are found on the Pacific coast of America and in Europe, and three on the east coast of America and in Europe but not on the west coast of America. To sum up: of these forty-five genera seventeen are found on the Pacific coast of America, twenty-five on the eastern side, seventeen on the western coast of the Eastern continent and in the Mediterranean. The cases of the Pacific genera which are common to both coasts, e.g., *Oregonia*, *Telmessus*, *Haplogaster*, &c., are in several cases to be explained by the fact that they are boreal genera, and analogous cases will at once suggest themselves in regard to the fauna of the coasts of the North Atlantic. The cases of *Liomera luta*, which has been reported from China, the Pacific islands and C. St. Lucas, *Cœnobita rugosa* from the Indian ocean, Australia, the Pacific, and of which there are specimens in the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science from Panama, and of *Platyonichus bipustulatus* from New Zealand, Japan, India and Chili, are paralleled by similar facts in the distribution of *Leptopodia siggitaria*, *Litinia dubia*, *Xantho vermiculatus*, &c., which are found on the eastern shores of the Atlantic. Another fact to be noticed in comparing the fauna of Japan and the eastern seas with that of the Atlantic coasts of America is, that certain genera which are peculiar to one region are represented in the other by allied forms, for example, *Leptopisa*, *Panopeus* and *Eucratopsis* of the American waters are represented on the Asiatic coasts by *Tiarinia*, *Heteropanope* and *Eucrati.*

An examination of Gunther's Fishes shows a similar identity in the genera of the eastern coasts of the two continents, but in Edmund Perrier's article on the Geographical Distribution of the Asteridæ no such similarity can be noted. It is my desire to carry out the investigation of this resemblance further, and any facts or references bearing on the geographical distribution of marine forms will be very acceptable, and due credit will be given therefor.—*J. S. Kingsley*, *Norwich*, *N. Y.*

BRONN'S CLASSES AND ORDERS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.[1]—This famous series of six volumes is now drawing to a close, the

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[1] *Dr. H. G. Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen des Thier-Reichs, wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort und Bild.* Fortgesetz von Dr. A. GERSTÆCKER. Fünfter Band. Gliederfüssler. Arthropoda Lieferung 1–27. Leipzig und Heidelberg, 1879. 8vo, with many lithographic plates.